THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 746.

SPAIN—GREECE—AND THE OLIGARCHY.

THE heading of our article will, in the first instance, appear disconnected, but a very slight degree of reflection will lead to the chain of association which has connected the three substantives in our mind, and which will as readily link them together in the mind of the reader. The struggles now taking place in Spain and Greece may be said to represent the two noblest species of conflict in which human nature can be engaged,—the release of country from domestic slavery, and from barbarous and foreign domination. Spain is intent upon the one, Greece upon the other; and what brings us at once to our subject, both are discountenanced by a base, bitter, but too powerful general faction, to whom all aspiration in the great body of the governed is a source of alarm;—who, feeling their ascendancy to be an oppressive usurpation, watch, with all the rancorous suspicion of corruption and tyranny, the least movement in every part of the world, which they imagine can by the slightest affinity excite people at large to a more political consideration of what is due to the mass *for* whom all government is instituted, and consequently *from* whom all government should arise.

Let us begin by stating the question in respect to Spain.—Owing to a state of misgovernment under a race, not of comparative but of positive ideots, so truly imbecile and chaotic, that it almost necessarily dissolved into its primary elements, an able and ambitious neighbour,—with higher views, but upon no better foundation as to principle than that which has marched an Austrian army into Naples,—poured an immense force into a great but dilapidated country, and virtually assumed the government of it. However sunk by superstition and the operation of the most degrading tyranny, the people assailed possess no mean portion of spirit, and are proverbially proud of their ancient glory and recollections. Thus, except the grandees who crouched under every change, self-disposed to resistance, they receive an auxiliary army from a warlike people, whose immediate interest it was to afford it them, and procrastinate an honourable struggle until that which they are taught to call deliverance suddenly reaches them from without, and they prepare to receive back their weak and priest-ridden Monarch from captivity, with a full reliance that he would joyfully consent to rule them upon the free principle which had alone inspirited them to an effectual resistance of the common enemy. This miserable Kingling accordingly returns, and under the protection, among others, of the very nation who had abetted the cry of liberty whilst it had served its own close and interested purposes, re-establishes the ancient oppression in all its rigour,—shuts up the most distinguished patrons of liberty in dungeons,—hermetically seals up his country against all intellectual communication, in the true spirit of the ideot branch of BOURBONISM to which he belongs,—in a word, shews the most absurd determination to rivet the chains of superstition and slavery about his devoted country for ever.

This man, upon his *own principles* himself an usurper, for a while succeeds;—the best friends of their countrymen, the noblest assertors of his rights in his adversity, and of the genuine independence of their country, are imprisoned, banished, and discountenanced; the rankest follies of superstition are revived; the Inquisition is restored; monks, miracles, and petticoat embroidery, engross all his attention, until outraged public spirit once more breaks out, and all this restored evil vanishes before the spontaneous movement of a few soldiers, backed by an indignant people, "like a phantasma or a hideous dream." Then comes on the third stage of this eventful history,—a stage, the due consideration of which will do more to unmask the baseness and hypocrisy of the oligarchical principle and practice, than any similar species of contemplation whatever.

Well then, a second revolution takes place, and this genuine BOURBON, whose ferocious bigotry in presumed prosperity was on a par with his crawling abjectness in adversity, is once more taught to understand that a King is but a thing of sufferance,—an officer created for the benefit of the people, and modifiable with a view to that benefit alone. Our own opinion is, that in strict conformity with the principle, this incorrigible and questionable* Monarch (his father was alive) should have been set aside, precisely as in this country we voted *out* the House of STUART, and voted *in* that of BRUNSWICK. We repeat, that, in our opinion, regardless of menaces without,—and possibly remonstrances on the part of a Sovereign who only sits upon his throne because the said House of STUART was thus spiritedly disposed of—this King should have been set aside. But he was not set aside; he was retained, and in the genuine spirit of conciliation, the reascendancy of the Constitutional Government is marked by the most tender consideration,—so tender, indeed, that the hired *English* Journalist of the BOURBONS, the other day, could only mention the death of a few persons taken with arms in their hands, and the revengeful but well-accounted for assasination of a single individual, in the midst of all sorts of furious declamation about murder, rebellion, and bloodshed, which it was denouncing of the past, like a liar, and anticipating of the future, like a fool. A change so peaceable and bloodless, considering its magnitude, possibly never occurred in history. But does this conciliate the baseness of venal and interested fear in the general enemies of liberty? Let the vile misrepresentation and abuse which have been lavished upon some of the most noble and disinterested leaders which ever figured in the deliverance of a country from oppression and tyranny, answer the question. The audacity and rancour of the inventions, especially among the Ultras of France and their hired and miserable agent in this country, are almost without parallel,†—a remark which

* Questionable even on common legitimate principles. Read the life led by his mother, as detailed in various authentic sources, but most spiritedly pourtrayed in the recently Spanish published Letters of Leucadio Doblado.

† The recent defeat of their hopes in the extinction of the mi-

leads us at once to the moral of our brief recapitulation, —namely, to the most prominent of the real causes of all this falsehood, enmity, and dismay.

In the first place, Spain has resolved upon a single Chamber. We are aware, that there is great difference of opinion upon this subject, and that much forcible reasoning may be used in favour of a legislative aristocracy, especially in a country so abounding with the notions connected with it as Spain. All this fine reasoning, however, has nothing to do with French Ultra inveteracy, and the alarmed disapprobation of English Toryism. As far as the good government of Spain is concerned, they care no more about it than for the myriads of murders at Scio; but they care everything for the establishment of a precedent, that a country can be prosperously governed without a monopoly of power and influence by an engrossing and interested Oligarchy. We all know the paroxysms of rage and anger which the pure democracy of the United States engenders: the example of a revolution in Europe with so strong a feature of democracy as the present constitution of Spain, is still less to be borne, and hence the most anxious desire to make that horror and bloodshed unavoidable, which the faction affect to consider so. Happily, however, Spanish phlegm has prevailed so characteristically, all hope of this wished-for harvest of alarm is failing, and therefore the necessity of external interference begins to be the prevalent outcry. Will it be ventured by a French army backed by the sanction of the Holy Alliance?—That is *now* the question. We think not.—Possibly, if we wished for a grand ultimate triumph, at the expense of indefinite bloodshed, we should say, let them enter Spain. We know of nothing which could so admirably unsettle Europe again, and break the miserable fetters which congressional agreement has thrown around her.

But not only has Spain hit upon a constitution with a single Chamber, but disregarding our delightful dictum, that an "arrangement of church property will lead to the invasion of all other property," Spanish patriotism has absolutely made free to regard the disproportionate revenues of the Spanish clergy and their array of monkery as a national grievance, and to abate the nuisance in both cases. Lord LONDONDERRY cannot say an impudent thing—*that* is impossible—or the connecting of the rectification of establishments with the ruins of empires, might really appear so in an *English* statesman, if we can venture to rob Ireland of a portion of glory by so denominating him. Our own establishment, be it understood, is founded upon the ruins of another; and so far from the monastery spoliations of HENRY VIII. having led to the invasion of *other* property, however improperly and despotically distributed, it conducted to a state of things which added to its protection, and facilitated the spring of mind that produced the reformation; and so it will prove in Spain, although at this time of day something better than puritanism may be the thing engrafted. But with church revenues like those of Ireland, for the exclusive benefit of a *fourteenth** part of the population, and with such an appropriation of those of England, as makes it the richest church in the world, now that of Spain is modified, who can wonder at the language of Lord LONDONDERRY? And if even people should feel surprise upon a first view of the case, they will soon cease to do so, when they recollect that these revenues are, strictly speaking, an oligarchical property —the appanage of younger sons and brothers of the hereditary and self-elected few, intermingled with a sprinkling of servile nominees, who are bound to attend to their interests, with which their own are so intimately connected. The French Ultra, anxious to regain, and the English fearing to lose,—who cannot at once account for the rage at a second instance of national rectification of church property following that of France, and of that judicious distribution of it, which places a hardy and patriotic cultivator of the soil upon the fraudulent accumulation of frowsy monkish impostors, feeding upon the fruits of past trickery, and doing their best to increase it? Ruins of empires indeed! as if this salutary and, sooner or later, unavoidable consummation every where, as well as in France and Spain, was not as much the result of a law of nature as the correction by the man of the errors of the child, or by an advanced state of society of the mistakes of an early one. As to religion, it is clearly more pure, active, and respectable when it is moderately remunerated, as for instance in Scotland. This is seen, known, and felt universally, and hence a double anger and abuse of Spain, and the invention of that verbiage about church property, which is to pass for concentrated wisdom, and *may* pass for such to the chosen few, to whom indeed it is property in the narrowest sense of the term.

We have hitherto spoken of the hatred of the mere Oligarchy; but unfortunately there is a wider though a shifting oligarchy which is exceedingly indisposed to witness the growth of a state of freedom, which will make the people too knowing and active in the management of their own affairs. We mean the oligarchy of capital, to which the questionable invention of funding has supplied so immense an increase of operation. All these feel that the job and monopoly which have been their making, will be circumscribed by every developement which enlarges the power and influence of the many. Such a power, in fact, manifestly tends to distribute, rather than to accumulate; to create numerous small properties instead of comparatively large ones.—We boast of an excess of capital, but say nothing of its concomitant, the occasional distress and starvation of myriads; and absolutely talk of the happiness of the land in one breath, whilst we are soliciting Irish subscriptions, and declaiming upon excessive population and enormous pauperism in the next. But enough; our purpose in these last observations is merely to hint at another source of ill-will to the broad outline of Spanish freedom; one in fact which mainly strengthens the more perceptible interestedness, venality, and greediness of the more direct oligarchical ascendancy, and countenance the falsehood and sophistication with which it assails the dawn of freedom whenever it breaks out, without being for a moment duped by the jargon, either as to expression or motive.

We have allowed our ourselves but little room to expatiate upon the policy of the Oligarchy in respect to Greece, and fortunately a little will suffice. Upon the merits of the Greek resistance and glorious attempts at deliverance, (resting as they do upon principles so innate and irrefragable that love of country must be an absurdity with those who deny them,) it affects a total silence, never speaking but when forced into utterance. Luckily

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serable and abortive mutiny at Madrid, has produced a perfect frenzy of vituperation, in which the most unprincipled calumny, the most absolute and direct lying, as usual, prevail; vide the every-day columns of those *French* sheets of gallimaufry, intitled the *Drapeau Blanc*, the *Quotidienne*, and the *New Times*. The constitutional and phlegmatic calmness of the Spanish conduct on this occasion, as contrasted with the description of it by these wretched and furious hirelings, supplies a contrast which is almost ludicrous—certainly humourous.

* We give this *one fourteenth* upon the authority of Mr. Dawson, Under Secretary of State, we believe, to Mr. Peel.

for this apathy, affected in one sense and real in another, the aggrandisement of Russia makes *that* policy, which would otherwise be barbarity, and we can be cold, inconsistent, and selfish, under the mask of national interest and policy. This, however, will not pass upon any who are in the habit of attending to the indications afforded by the language of a Minister, so happily framed to convey fact by negative and periphrasis, as his Lordship of LONDONDERRY. In truth, the whole tenour of British interference has been actively employed against the noble and energetic children of Greece, for surely we may now call them so; and let those who please affect to believe that the act of resistance itself—what is called their *rebellion*—is not one of the main causes of it. If our fear of Russia was the sole operative motive, what need of shutting out the flying fugitive of Scio, the unhappy runaway from murder, from the asylum of a *native port*, or the deck of a British man of war? Good God! we burn with indignation when we read of these things, especially when we connect them with that thrice-despicable, that unspeakably contemptible apology of Son of Paul, or at least what has been given as such in the German Papers. The Magnanimous never approved of the Greek insurrection, not he—*he* has been arming all this while to preserve treaties! How well NAPOLEON read this Imperial Tartuffe, who, if that paper be of his dictation, has united cowardice and hypocrisy, like oil and vinegar, and shrinking, like a piece of shrivelled parchment, from an attempt which he has found superior to his resources and his genius, talks of not approving that which his conduct for twelve months past has been directly adapted to support.—Be the murders of Scio engraved upon his tomb!

Was the occasion less naturally afflicting, one might almost smile at the cold-hearted cant and slipslop of congressional expression. The Magnanimous talks in a most picktooth manner of his disapprobation of the insurrection of the Greeks; and Lord LONDONDERRY begs Hon. Gentlemen to understand that there are barbarities on both sides—his Lordship's extreme of indignation for the massacres at Scio! But this cold-hearted injustice and calumny,—this bloodless apathy to the sufferings of those who are so conspicuously proved to be an energetic and loftily capable people, will impose on no one; whilst from its admirable exposure of the real value of much of the cant of religion which crowns all the rest of the cant of the day, it will be unspeakably serviceable. Missions to *Latakoo*, and only something a little short of approval of the massacre and accompanying outrages at Scio.—What a glorious exhibition of Christian consistency!

Good God, what a triumph should the Greeks ultimately effect their own deliverance! and who can attend to the bravery, activity, and fertility of resource so admirably displayed in the recent appropriation of land to support that army, for which, thanks to the despicable indifference of Christendom, they can pay in no other way. We are really astonished at the qualities displayed by this people, and never so well understood the enthusiasm to be produced by ancient recollections. We are astounded when we hear that Greece must either belong to Turkey or Russia: the slightest portion of that virtue which is so much affected by the leading Governments of Europe, would discover from this very position an alternative which would restore this capable people to nationality and a name. But then a people would attain freedom by resistance! The Oligarchy shake their heads; and murder, violation, slavery, spoliation, and indiscriminate slaughter, must remain the natural progress of event, among the most capable people and in the finest country in the world, until time shall be no more. Thus decree Holy Alliances, Great Britain, and Christianity *par excellence*.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 12.—The news from the provinces is most satisfactory. At Cadiz and and other cities, when the revolt of the Guards became known, the most lively indignation was excited among the citizens. The militia took up arms, and swore to die in defence of the constitution. The 7th of July, marked at Madrid by the triumph of liberty, was also distinguished by important events in Andalusia. On that day the insurrection of the carabineers, and a part of the province of Cordova, was terminated and punished. On the 9th of July the municipality of Madrid addressed an energetic representation to the King, on the necessity of appointing Ministers,—of punishing with severity the authors of the revolt,—to cashier the two battalions of the Guards which had capitulated,—and to confer the command of provinces solely on men devoted to the constitution. This address contains the following passages:—

"We are in time, Sire; but, perhaps, it is the last time for remedying the evil. The means are simple, and once tried, the social edifice would be cemented on bases so solid, that neither the present generation, nor that which is to come after our last descendants, will see any more disturbance. The chief of all is, that your Majesty should convince yourself, that the real friends of your life and of your glory are the defenders of the fundamental law which guarantees both. Place yourself in good faith at the head of the cause of the country, and give public and private testimonies of being identified with it. In order to give the first proof that your Majesty has sincerely embraced that cause, nothing is so necessary as to appoint, in replacing the retired Ministers, men known to be illustrious, and to be devoted to the system, and endowed with an energy and an activity capable of re-animating the social body, now languid and weak through the bad faith of a great number, and through the indolence and intemperance of others. Your court, Sire, or rather your domestic circle, is composed (such is the public conviction) of permanent conspirators against liberty. The keeping near you a single one amongst them would deprive your Majesty of the confidence of your faithful Spaniards, and never more than now was it so necessary to the safety of the state and of your Majesty, that you should recover that confidence. An act, not less interesting, Sire, for the restoration of the public tranquillity and the security of all, is the exemplary and prompt punishment of the traitors and perjured men that have shed the innocent blood of those whose only crime was remaining faithful to their sacred oaths. Despise, Sire, the perfidious men who seek to lead astray your Royal mind by fantastic illusions, inspiring apprehensions that there exist, under the shadow of liberty, disorganizing and regicide projects, which no Spaniard would conceive, or ever has conceived. Be, Sire, the *first Liberal* of the nation, and instead of apprehensions, you will only have reason to fear wicked men, but you will be adored by all virtuous men, who alone have the right to the glorious title of Liberals. Not ranged, Sire, in that class are the defamers of their fellow-citizens, or vicious men who abuse liberty. No; such persons are not comprised in the list of those who, it is pretended, are rendered odious to your Majesty. They are beings blinded by despotism, and who endeavour to render odious the best of causes. Let your Majesty be certain that no such persons are found at the moment of peril in the ranks of the brave men who defended liberty the day before yesterday. Do not disdain, therefore, Sire, to unite yourself to those who have proved they will defend you."

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 22.

SLAVE TRADE, &c.

Lord LANSDOWN made a few remarks respecting the atrocious trade in slaves, still carried on under the flags of France and Portugal. He noticed the readiness of the rising Governments of America to serve the cause of humanity; and hoped that Ministers would persevere in their endeavours to compel those Governments which still countenanced the iniquitous traffic to renounce it.

The consolidation of Prison Laws Bill, on account of the lateness

of the season, was postponed till this day three months, and in the mean time to be printed with the amendments.—Adjourned.

Friday, July 26.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills:—The Leather Duties Repeal Bill, the Salt Duties Reduction Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Public Works Bill, the Exchequer Courts Sittings Bill, the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill, the Scots Jurors Bill, the Alehouse Licenses Bill, the Irish Insurrection Bill, and the Endowed Schools Bill.

Several Bills were forwarded in their respective stages, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 22.

ORPHANS' FUND BILL

Mr. SUMNER made various observations on the Report of the Committee on the Orphans' Fund Bill.—Mr. S. said, that on a former occasion he had stated that this fund had been made the subject of an abominable job, in which certain Members of the Corporation of London were concerned. Sir W. Curtis, upon this, called for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. The Committee was named, composed chiefly of the Hon. Baronet's own friends (with a list of whom the Hon. Baronet came prepared) and he not only attended it himself, but daily solicited by letter his warmest friends to attend also. This alone, he thought, ought to invalidate the labours of the Committee.—Mr. Sumner added, that his objections remained as strong as before to the management of this fund. The Court of Aldermen ought not to appoint an accountant from their own body, and the balance should not be retained by the receiver for more than a month. It was said that the Hon. Baronet could not derive much benefit from the balances in his hands: however this might be, he knew that the fund suffered a loss of 5 per cent. by it.—He should oppose the bill.

Mr. BROGDEN said, that after the fullest inquiry in the Committee, it appeared that the fund had been managed according to the old-established practice, and with benefit to the City; and that the Hon. Baronet had done nothing that could derogate from his character.

[A dispute arose between the two Hon. Gentlemen, Mr. BROGDEN having asserted, that he understood Mr. Sumner had withdrawn his opposition to the bill.—Mr. SUMNER denied this, and said, that Mr. B. had made use of "broad assertions."—Mr BROGDEN replied, and used the word "untrue," in reference to what he supposed Mr. S. had maintained.—Here the SPEAKER interfered, and the dispute terminated after a few more observations.]

Mr. Alderman WOOD had proposed an amendment, that the sums collected should be paid over weekly to the Chamberlain.—This was negatived by 37 to 14.—Mr. SUMNER then moved, that the bill be engrossed this day three months; which motion was also negatived by 30 to 12.—The bill was then read a third time.

TURKISH FRIGATE.

Col. DAVIES corrected some errors which had gone forth as to what he had said respecting this vessel. He had *not* said that she *had* on board 250 British seamen, and that she mounted 50 guns—but that the second in command had told him that the vessel would sail with that number of men and guns on board.—The Colonel further stated, he still thought that if the attention of Government had not been called to this subject, the frigate would have sailed under the circumstances described; and this was the opinion also of a gallant Admiral not now in his place, who had so said up stairs.

MODE OF PACKING JURIES.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a petition from Mr. Wooler, against the present mode of striking Special Juries, in Crown prosecutions, by the Master of the Crown-office.

Mr. WYNN complained that the Master of the Crown-office had not been informed of the contents of this petition, when it contained so grave a charge.

Sir F. BURDETT saw no necessity for such a course, which would be productive of much inconvenience. The petition was properly worded, and it was his duty to present it. He intended to make a motion on the subject.

The printing the petition was delayed till the Hon. Baronet brought forward his motion.

LAW OFFICERS AND SCOTCH PRESS.

Mr. ABERCROMBY postponed his motion respecting the LORD ADVOCATE, &c. until next Session,—owing to the advanced state of the present,—when he should prosecute the inquiry with all the earnestness in his power.—The LORD ADVOCATE expressed his wish that the whole question should be brought under the consideration of the House.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—IRISH CHURCHES.—GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

On the grant of 9,230*l.* being moved for building churches and glebe-houses in Ireland,—Mr. HUME made various objections, on the ground, chiefly, that as the value of church property in Ireland had greatly increased, a fair proportion of it ought to be devoted to these objects, as it was hard that the public should pay all, while the Clergy kept all.—To this Mr. GOULBURN replied, that the want of a resident gentry was much felt in Ireland, and that the best way to encourage that residence would be to build churches and glebe-houses. The money was not wanted to benefit the clergy, but to benefit the State.—The grant was opposed by Sir W. DE CRESPIGNY and Mr. RICE; the latter observing, that half a million had already been voted since the Union for the building of Protestant churches, and that to build them where the population was wholly Catholic, tended only to disgust the people.—Mr. WYNN said, that however few the Protestants in number, they had a right to places of worship.—Mr. BENNET thought that delay should take place, to see how far the enormously rich Church of Ireland could be made to contribute to this purpose.—After some further conversation, there appeared for the grant, 26—against it, 9.

On the vote for 7,000*l.* for proclamations in the *Dublin Gazette* and other newspapers,—Mr. BENNET called the attention of the Committee to this unblushing mode of keeping in pay persons who lived on the public money. He noticed the scandalous partiality of Government in their choice of newspapers to advertise in, and moved that the grant be reduced to 3,500*l.*—Mr. HUME entered on the same topic, naming various obscure Irish and English papers, in which the Government advertised in preference to the *Times* and others of large circulation, merely because such papers were on their side. The Hon. Gentleman termed this a petti-fogging system.—Mr. GOULBURN declined entering upon any inquiry as to the considerations which influenced Government in their choice of newspapers for advertisements. For himself, he had other business to attend to than to look into such matters.—Mr. Bennet's amendment was negatived by 48 to 11.—Various other sums were then voted, among them, a further grant of 200,000*l.* in aid of the distressed Irish.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 23.

LATE PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE addressed the House respecting the course adopted by the Hon. and Learned Member (Mr. Abercromby) and stated, that when the accusation was first made, he was ignorant of the alleged facts, and was not therefore prepared to enter upon an explanation. There had been a difference of opinion between him and Mr. Hope respecting the case of Mr. Borthwick. Mr. Hope thought his criminality such that he ought to be proceeded against immediately, while he himself was of opinion that further proceedings were unnecessary; and had Mr. Hope agreed with him, Mr. Borthwick never would have been indicted. So far from a wish to prejudice Mr. Stuart's case, he had acted under quite a different feeling. *(Hear, hear!)* The Hon. Member had stated that Mr. Borthwick had been chained, imprisoned, sent to Glasgow in irons, treated like a common felon, and discharged, after 70 days confinement, without being brought to trial. Now he declared that he was at the time totally ignorant of these facts!—The Lord Advocate concluded by moving for a paper connected with this subject.

Mr. ABERCROMBY explained the course he had pursued in this business, in which he had brought forward facts that called for an inquiry, which was all that he had demanded. He knew the responsibility attached to a public accuser, but from this peril he should not shrink. The Lord Advocate was constitutionally responsible for what took place in his department, and this he had taken upon himself; yet the Learned Lord now complained that he (Mr. Abercromby) took him by surprise. Good God! was it possible that the Learned Lord could be taken by surprise in the case of a man who had been 70 days in prison! He had a right to suppose that the Learned Lord was perfectly acquainted with the case; *(hear, hear!)* nay, more, he had before him the trial of Mr. Stuart, in which the Learned Lord had examined Mr Spalding and others connected with the case. What was the fact? The Learned Lord was so cognizant of the facts, that when Mr. Hope had instituted proceedings, and wished to proceed against Mr. Borthwick, the Learned Lord suspended these proceedings, and finally put a stop to them. He repeated again, that the case of Mr. Borthwick had arisen entirely out of the connection of the Lord Advocate and his deputies with the press of Scotland. *(Hear, hear!)* From that assertion he should never recede. *(Hear!)* And he would leave it to the House to judge between the justice, the temper, and the fairness with which he had brought forward his accusation, and the justice, temper, and fairness of the Learned Lord who had now accused him. *(Hear!)* He could not see why

he had not a right to arraign and bring before that House any persons whom he thought guilty of acting improperly. Here, as he had already said, was a *prima facie* case made out against the parties; and nothing could set the matter at rest but a thorough explanation of all those matters, to which he should, on a future occasion, feel it his duty to call the attention of the House.

After a few words from the Lord Advocate and Mr. Peel, the motion was agreed to.

PIRACY.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from the merchants, &c. of Liverpool, complaining of Piracy in the South American Seas, by Spanish and Portuguese marauders, which had occasioned great loss of property as well as life. One British ship had been attacked off Cape St. Antonio, and boarded by Pirates They demanded treasure, and not getting an answer that satisfied them, they stabbed the Steward to the heart. They then assailed the Captain, made his own men tie his hands, put a cord round his neck, and pull him up to the yard-arm. His torment was such, that he begged his mate to put weights to his feet and terminate his sufferings. This was not done: he was cut down, and his brains blown out by the same wretch that had stabbed the Steward! The rest of the crew were most cruelly used, and the ship was plundered and set fire to.—The petitioners said, that the imperfect protection the British flag received in these quarters, was chiefly from foreign flags.—If Spain, Mr. Canning said, had not the power to interfere, the Government of this country must, in order to protect the lives and property of its subjects.

Sir G. COCKBURN stated the measures which had been resorted to by Government to protect the trade of its subjects. There were great difficulties in carrying the orders into effect. The pirates from the west coast of Cuba boarded the vessels that passed, when our cruizers were blown off, and then took to the shore. If our ships landed their crews in pursuit, the pirates dispersed into the country. If Spain would attack them on the land side, while we sent a force by sea, the pirates would be brought to condign punishment.

Lord LONDONDERRY said, there was a great difficulty in meeting this grievance, as the piracies were committed by vessels having commissions from the provinces on the sea coast at war with Spain, as well as by Artigos, whose commissions were sold to cover piracies. Our ships were ordered to seize all suspicious vessels, and the Spanish Government had been called upon to put a stop to these barbarous proceedings, or else the British Government must take the power into her own hands. (*Hear!*) If the Spanish Government did not suppress these pirates, then the Government must resort to the proper measures for that object.

Messrs. BRIGHT and MARRYATT spoke of the superior system adopted by the Anglo-Americans in dealing with these pirates; and were of opinion, that as pirates were the enemies of the human race, the same protection should be afforded to neutrals as to our own ships. The piracies, Mr. M said, were increasing.—Sir J. MACINTOSH thought the honour of the country was deeply concerned, and that the recognition of the independent Spanish Colonies would do away many difficulties respecting convoy, &c.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

CANADA TRADE AND GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. ELLICE presented a petition from the Merchants of London connected with Canada, in favour of this Bill, the object of which was to regulate the trade and to incorporate the Legislatures of the two Provinces. He said, he was satisfied that the measures proposed would give satisfaction to the great mass of the Canadian population

A conversation of some length ensued. Mr. BRIGHT called the measure wicked and abominable; and Mr. MARRYATT said, that the Bill would be productive of the most injurious effects.—Sir F. BURDETT was of quite a different opinion; he thought that Ministers entertained very liberal views on this subject, and that the strong language uttered was wholly uncalled for.—Mr. HUME thought the measure should not be pressed till the Canadians had been consulted.—Sir J. MACINTOSH was of the same opinion; and he protested against a measure, which not only violated the right of this Colony to be heard before its political Constitution was altered, but which was calculated to shake the security and happiness of every other Colony in our possession.—Mr. W. SMITH thought the measure should be postponed.—Mr. ELLICE, finding such unexpected opposition, said, that it might be better to let that part of the Bill which related to the Union of the two Legislatures, stand over till next Session.—Lord LONDONDERRY lamented the opposition to this measure, against which he should not press it, however injurious its postponement: but he protested against the principle, that Parliament had no right to legislate for distant colonies without previous communication with them.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a petition from Mr. H. Hunt, against the Prison Laws Consolidation Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

COLOMBIA.

Mr. LENNARD called the attention of the House to the situation of Colombia, which had gained its freedom from Spain, had established an independent, enlightened Government, abolished the slave trade, and granted the freedom of the press and universal toleration. As Colombia was therefore fully independent, he was of opinion that any delay in recognizing that independence would be an injustice to that people and a disgrace to our Government. The United States of America had already granted to Colombia what Great Britain withheld—which indeed was to have been expected from them; but it mortified him, as an Englishman, to see that they surpassed us. Mr. Lennard urged various arguments, showing the propriety and policy of recognizing this State, under all the circumstances; and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty for the production of the Correspondence that had passed with M. Zea, &c. respecting the recognition of Colombia.

Lord LONDONDERRY said, he hoped this country was not expected to run a race with others for the recognition of any state, upon the mere ground of interest. Those colonies were in fact already treated as independent; and intercourse was now held with their agents, though he had never considered them as official. We had shown that we wished to cultivate a friendly intercourse with them, and there were no restrictions of which they complained. The question should be left to Government.

Sir J. MACINTOSH observed upon the danger which might arise to this country, from the reluctance of Government to recognise those independent states. He said they might be supposed to feel no very strong predeliction towards a country that, in their difficulties, showed them no friendship—that, even in their successes, manifested but a slow, a sullen, and reluctant acknowledgment—that, in that acknowledgment, limited its connection to a clandestine intercourse, and, in its moment of greatest condescension, never went beyond some private assignations, or the convenience of little closet conversations. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Would it appear extraordinary that free governments thus treated, under the irritating recollections of those indignities, or under the influence of a powerful commercial rival, who conducted her intercourse on more liberal relations, should feel disposed to break off all commercial intercourse? (*Hear, hear!*) And for what benefit were we to expose our interests to such risk? We were to expose them until Spain should come to her senses with respect to South America, until, after an interval of 67 years, she shall be pleased to acknowledge her independence. Were we in that state of prosperity, in all the great branches of our national wealth, as to admit of such a surrender of advantages? He thought the motion of his Hon. Friend entitled him to the best thanks of the House and the country.

Sir R. WILSON expressed his strongest sympathy in the success of the South American cause, and in the victorious career of that great leader of Colombia (Bolivar), whose laurels were so justly acquired, and who had so pre-eminently established his claim to the title of Liberator, which a free and grateful country had conferred upon him. He rose principally to put a question to the Noble Marquess, whether the question as to the recognition of the South American Government, was considered by Government simply as a purely British consideration, or whether it was clogged by any reference to conventions with Foreign Governments?

Lord LONDONDERRY stated, that it was considered as a pure question of British policy, without reference to foreign powers or exterior considerations, other than what was due to the faith of treaties, the law of nations, and the characteristic dignity and prudence of the British nation.

After some further remarks by various Members, the motion was negatived by 53 to 18.

SUPPLY.—PUBLIC DEFAULTERS.

In a Committee, various sums were voted; and Mr. HUME, after alluding to the deficiencies of Public Defaulters, which, for the last ten years, amounted to more than a million of money,—read the following abstract of the Parliamentary Papers for which he had moved, exclusive of the Ordnance and War Office:—

Abstract of Parliamentary Paper, No. 327, of 1822.—Public Defaulters.

Treasury, Mr. Chinnery's balance	£60,110	15	5¼
Army Pay Office	3,220	14	2½
Barrack Office	1,793	16	4
Navy Pay Office	28,122	6	6
Royal Marine Pay Office	3,083	15	3
Victualling Office	3,505	7	9
Tax Office	67,280	6	4¼
Customs, England	24,074	4	6¼
Ditto, Scotland	3,205	16	4¾
Stamp Office	11,254	9	3½
Post Office	11,595	17	0

Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts	482,111	5	0½
Colonial Audit Office	12,885	14	6
Lottery Office	2,941	15	8
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue Office	1,451	15	11½
Auditors of the Land, England and Wales	19,483	8	4½
Court of Exchequer, Scotland	13,221	7	0
IRELAND.			
Tax Office	27,525	9	4½
Excise	3,925	19	6
Stamp Office	51,746	8	3½
Post Office	21,328	13	11½
Military Accounts	270,525	16	4½
	£1,124,395	3	1

The Bills were then ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the Resolutions—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 24.

COAL METERS.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Mr. Bradfield, a coal-merchant, praying for an inquiry into the various abuses which existed in the coal meters department.—Mr. LUSHINGTON asserted, that the business was most properly conducted, and that no complaints had reached the Treasury.—The petition was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE LATE QUEEN—SIR WM. ADAMS.

In a Committee of Supply, the grant of the quarter's income due to her late Majesty being moved, a conversation arose. Mr. HUME urged the propriety of voting a few thousands for the payment of her Majesty's tradesmen, as the debts amounted to 34,000*l.* while the assets reached only 34,000*l.* and Ministers, he said, had been guilty of a breach of faith towards her Majesty, in not allowing her the promised outfit.—Mr. VANSITTART positively denied that there had been any breach of promise,—and he understood that an Hon. Alderman had asserted that her Majesty's debts were all paid.—Mr. Alderman WOOD said they were all paid up to the time he made that statement. He also asserted that an outfit had been promised; and added, that if her Majesty had lived another quarter, she would have paid everything she owed.—Mr. HUME urged the propriety of making the small advance of 7,000*l.* as her Majesty had been obliged to purchase a house out of her annual income.—Mr. LUSHINGTON said, that the sum proposed to be voted would pay her Majesty's English debts, and those abroad should be met by the foreign property she had left.—Mr. WOOD remarked, that her Majesty's expenditure had been so narrowly watched, that a person was sent from the Stable-yard to inquire of her coachmaker whether her coach actually cost the sum charged for it!—The original sum proposed was voted.

On the motion that 4,000*l.* should be granted to Sir Wm. Adams for his services in attending the Opthalmic Hospital for four years without salary, as a compensation for his loss of private practice, a smart discussion now arose. Mr. G. BENNET contended, that Sir Wm. Adams's experiments and plans had completely failed; that he had made no discovery, but merely adopted the practice of Dr. Vetch and others; that he had only introduced the knife instead of the scissars, a practice since abandoned in his own hospital; that he had not effected a single cure; and that though he was entitled to some compensation, half the proposed sum was ample: and he therefore moved an amendment to that effect.—Mr. W. PEEL and Mr. DAWSON supported the vote. Mr. D. said, that Sir W. Adams did not claim the merit of any discovery, that was attributed by him to the late Mr. Saunders, from whom he learned it; but he claimed the merit of having brought into practice improvements in the treatment of the third stage of the disease, and especially the practice of looking to the eyelids, and by removing the granulations, of taking away the cause of subsequent blindness.—Mr. C. HUTCHINSON supported the grant, and asserted that a conspiracy had existed against Sir W. Adams.—Mr. HUME thought that the proposed grant was too large, though he was almost ready to vote the money, that the time of the House should not be consumed on a matter of such little importance.—Lord PALMERSTONE said, that Sir W. Adams had been most rancorously persecuted, and that the proposed remuneration for his services was not at all extravagant.—The amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM.

Mr. VANSITTART expatiated upon the advantages of having an uniform and regular edition of our ancient historians published by authority, and at the public expense. He hoped that even at the present time, when the public money required to be expended with so much care, a sum, which probably would not exceed 2,000*l.* a-year, might be spared for this purpose. He concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be printed a correct and uniform Edition of our Ancient Historians; a work which would be equally honourable to his Majesty's reign, and advantageous to the country; and that the House would assure his Majesty that the necessary expense would be made good."

Sir J. MACINTOSH felt much satisfaction in seconding this motion. The proposal would, in his opinion, conduce equally to the national honour and the advancement of general knowledge. For the conductor of the work there was an individual (Mr. Petrie, of the Tower) eminently qualified. The work would be a History of the Progress of the Constitution; and, as such, it would be extremely valuable; and whatever might be the anxiety not to spend the public money unnecessarily, there could be no objection to the principle of the Address.

Messrs. HUME, H. GURNEY, BRIGHT, and BENNET, all approved of the measure, and the Address was voted.

LOTTERIES BILL.

On the third reading of the Lotteries Bill being moved,—Mr. J. SMITH opposed the bill on the grounds of its encouraging the practice of gambling, and holding out inducements to immorality among the lower classes.—Mr. VANSITTART defended the principle of the bill.—Mr HUME objected to the bill, as being productive of a paltry sum at a great expense to the morals of the country.—On a division, there appeared for the bill, 32—against it, 11.—Majority in favour of the bill, 21.—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 25.

THE SINKING FUND.

Mr. HUME brought forward his promised Resolutions respecting the Sinking Fund.—When, in 1806, Mr. Pitt brought forward the plan, he said, "I have no higher wish than to have my name inscribed on this firm column, raised to national faith and national prosperity." Yet, observed Mr. Hume, no country, like Great Britain, could possibly gain by a Sinking Fund; there could be no gain to any particular fund, without the public revenue suffering a proportionate loss. If he might place himself in the situation of the public—he stood possessed of a certain income, and from that income he took a certain sum to be employed in purchasing up his own debts by a third party; he contended, that it could not, by the power of figures, be made out that by such sinking fund he would gain a single farthing, but that, on the other hand, he would lose the expenses of management paid to the third party. But how would the case stand with him, if, like the country, he had no surplus revenue? This country, from 1793 to 1817, had no surplus revenue; on the contrary, her expenditure exceeded her income, and she was obliged to borrow money with the one hand to pay debts with the other. We had created debt on terms more disadvantageous, than we had reduced it by means of the Sinking Fund; we had sold annuities at a low price, for the purpose of providing the Sinking Fund Commissioners with money, and they had purchased up the annuities at a high price, so that there was evidently a loss to the amount of the difference.—Mr. Hume, after some further observations, entered on his Resolutions, (38 in number,) which contained a variety of financial facts, some of which follow:—There had been created 879 millions of stock, entailing a charge of 30 millions yearly. For every 100*l.* borrowed by the public, 5*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* had been paid, and with every such 100*l.* only 4*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* of the debt had been reduced, so that the loss to the public amounts to 10*l.* 13*s.* of capital 3 per cent. stock on every 100*l.* put into the hands of Government. But for the Sinking Fund, we should now have been in a better situation by 3,600,000*l.* of annual charges. Had there been no such fund, and we had only borrowed 360,000,000*l.* instead of 584,000,000*l.* we should, at this moment, have had to pay only an annual charge of twenty-three millions, instead of thirty millions.—We had consequently incurred a debt by the operation of the Sinking Fund, equal to the whole amount of the National Debt in 1793. Notwithstanding 270,000,000*l.* were stated to have been applied towards the reduction of the National Debt between 1793 and 1822, not only had no reduction been effected therein, but it had been actually increased to the amount of 600,000,000*l.* at an annual charge of 22,000,000*l.* From all these propositions it was inferred, and he thought fairly inferred, that the system of the Sinking Fund was founded in fallacy, and had been maintained by delusion. Mr. Hume denied that the Sinking Fund had supported public credit. It was admitted on all hands that no real Sinking Fund had existed for the last twenty years, but by the system of enormous loans. He should be able to prove to the House, that upwards of 95 millions of the public money had been paid to contractors. The two great causes of the difficulties under which the country was now labouring, were the system of enormous loans which had been pursued during the war, and the alteration in the currency. He hoped the House would support him in the Resolution that they should, early in the next Session, take the state of the finances of the country into their serious consideration. The Hon. Member

concluded by thanking the House for the attention with which they had heard him (*Cheers*), and by proposing his 38 Resolutions. [The House presented a singular aspect during the delivery of his elaborate speech. The Marquess of Londonderry and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the only Ministers on the Treasury Bench, and there were about ten Members dispersed over the Ministerial Benches; on the Opposition Benches nine Members were counted, including the Mover of the Resolutions.]

Mr. VANSITTART observed, that the Hon. Member's resolutions might all be embraced in three general principles. He attempted to shew, first, that immense sums of money had been charged on the public, in consequence of not raising the sums necessary to defray the annual expenses within the year; secondly, that the application of a Sinking Fund during war had created an unnecessary increase of debt, and an unnecessary increase of the annual charge; and thirdly, that as the national debt had been increased by the operation of a Sinking Fund, the system of a Sinking Fund ought not to be continued. With regard to the first of those points, no man would dispute that had it been possible to raise the whole supplies of each year within the year, there never would have been any debt; but every Gentleman must be aware that it would not have been possible to raise the whole supplies of each year by war taxes. With regard to the second point, he could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in the opinion which he had stated, after Dr. Hamilton, that the operation of the Sinking Fund during war tended to increase the annual charge to the public; for the coming of the Commissioners into the market always when new stock was to be created, tended to keep up the price, and thus produced an advantage to the country. With regard to the third, and most important point, the conducting of the finance, the Hon. Gent. in taking the actual amount of the funded debt, had attempted to show that no reduction had taken place in consequence of the operation of the Sinking Fund; but he had at the same time lost sight of the effect which it had had in reducing the unfunded debt. In 1816 or 1817 the annual charge on the unfunded debt was about three millions, and now it had been reduced to one million. This difference was the saving effected by the Sinking Fund, just as completely as though it had been an immediate reduction of the funded debt of the country to the same difference of annual charge. Even Dr. Hamilton admitted, that when there was an actual surplus of revenue, that could be advantageously applied to the reduction of the funded debt. At present there was a surplus of 5,000,000*l.* and if, according to the proposal of the Hon. Gentleman, 5,000,000*l.* of taxes were to be given up, the public would be deprived of the means of reducing the debt. The Honourable Gentleman had stated, indeed, that he had a plan of his own by which the reduction of the debt was to be effected; but till the Honourable Gentleman made his proposal to the House, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would abide by that which had been sanctioned by the decision of Parliament, by experience, and by common sense. He concluded by moving, that the debate be postponed to this day three months.

Upon the Amendment being put,

Mr. GRENFELL rose to pay his tribute to the importance of the subject. He was of opinion that the surplus revenue ought not to be interfered with, both for the purpose of securing the public faith, and of promoting the good of the country. While he supported the Fund during peace, he admitted that its operation was disadvantageous during war. From a paper which he held in his hand he would state generally, that had it not been for the effect of this Fund, there would have been a saving of six or seven millions. This was the opinion of those who concurred with Mr. Pitt in 1793, and it was the opinion even of Mr. Pitt himself.

Mr. HUME, in explanation, denied that the reduction of the charge on the Unfunded Debt had been effected by the Sinking Fund; that difference, according to the documents now on the table, was only 1,500,000*l.*; and it ought to be borne in mind, that the interest on Exchequer Bills had been reduced from 3½*d.* to 2*d.*

The Amendment was carried without a division.

SLAVE TRADE—THE MAURITIUS, &c.

Mr. WILBERFORCE moved various Resolutions and an Address respecting the prevention of Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope—which were supported by Mr. WILMOT, who said there was no danger of the Cape's becoming what Mr. W. feared it might, a great Slave colony.—The Address was carried unanimously.

Mr. WILMOT then moved an Address to the Crown, recommending the appointment of Commissioners to the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon. The object of their mission would be to inquire generally into the state of the Civil Governments, the number of offices, the amount of salaries, and whether any diminution could be effected, the state of the Slave population, and how the Abolition laws were executed. They would also have to inquire into the administration of law, the state of the currency, and in fact, the general state and improvable resources of the colonies. He would add also, that they would have to inquire into the existing abuses, and take effectual means to prepare for the introduction of the English language in the law proceedings.

A conversation arose, and it was agreed to adjourn the discussion.—Adjourned.

Friday, July 26.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, &c.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from a poor man named Atkinson, who had been 21 years in the service of the Post Office, and had been dismissed without any charge substantiated. What he complained of was, that he had contributed 400*l.* out of his small wages to a fund for the support of the servants of the Post Office. The fund, he said, amounted to 2,200*l.* a year, and it was levied without any authority, and not accounted for to the individuals who contributed. He had a certificate signed by 20 individuals, who had known him for 20 years, as to his character.—He moved that the Petition be brought up.

Mr. LUSHINGTON declared that he was unacquainted with the facts.—The Petition was read.

Mr. HUME moved for a Return of the Inland Letter Carriers' Superannuation Fund, and of the authority under which it was levied.—Ordered.

Mr. HUME said, he had a Petition to present, to which he called the particular attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the Master of a trading vessel, who with his crew had been thrown into prison at Teneriffe on suspicion of murder, though evidently innocent. In consequence of their detention, their vessel had been destroyed.—The Petition was brought up.

Lord LONDONDERRY said, that he believed the Petitioners were very poor, and perfectly innocent, but the Spanish Authorities had justified themselves by the fact of their having thrown a body overboard, without making the declaration required by law. The Spanish Government, to a very strong remonstrance, had answered, that an appeal was open. In a diplomatic sense, there was nothing to complain of the Spanish Government.

Mr. HUME suggested, that the Petitioners being allowed to be poor and innocent, should be remunerated out of the Droits of Admiralty.—Ordered to be printed.

REPAIRS OF THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.

Mr. BENNET made some observations on the grant of 37,000*l.* for repairs of the King's Bench Prison, from 1795 to 1821, which repairs, he contended, the Marshal was bound to make at his own cost, by Act of Parliament. He said, that since the appointment of Mr. Jones to the office, he had within the same period received from the emoluments of his office, a sum exceeding ninety thousand pounds, of which his profits merely arising during the same period from the sale of beer, wine and bread, upon the rent he receives from the coffee room, and from unfurnished rooms within the prison, amount to upwards of forty-seven thousand pounds. It could not, therefore, be said, he is called upon to repair the expences of such repairs, without his possessing ample funds to do so. There was another point of this most scandalous waste of the public money. It would appear, from a return of the sums granted by Parliament, for the year 1817, that 4,183*l.* was voted for the repairs of the Prison for 1817. Whereas the Return of the Board of Works states the sum expended in 1817 at only 1,169*l.* Now, he should expect satisfactory explanations upon these points. At present, he would move for a Return of the sums expended upon the Repairs of the King's Bench Prison for 1821 and 1822.—Ordered.

SUPERANNUATION AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. CALCRAFT made various objections to this Bill, which, he said, was unjust and oppressive, as it had for its object to impose a tax upon a class of persons, who at the time they accepted of their situations never contemplated such a tax. It was a custom with persons who held offices under Government, to insure their lives, in order to secure a future provision for families; that insurance money they of course should continue to pay, and in addition to that a tax of 5 per cent. was laid upon them by the Bill, in order to create a superannuation fund. What was the character of the men who were thus treated?—They were a class of men who had faithfully done their duty to the country (*hear, hear!*)—a duty not of a light or trivial nature, but efficient and laborious duty—a class of men who were not overpaid, and whose conduct had been often praised in that House (*hear, hear!*) To subject those men to a partial and oppressive tax would be manifestly unjust. He, on that ground, objected to the Bill; but his objection would be cured by suffering him to introduce a few words into the preamble.

Mr. CANNING followed on the same side, contending that it was a breach of faith with respect to those who had taken office since 1810—and that arrangements with public servants should be left to the discretion of the Crown.

Mr. VANSITTART argued, that as Government had a right to dismiss from office, it had an equal right to reduce salaries; and with regard to the alleged injustice, the augmentation of the salaries took place during the existence of the property tax; that tax took 10 per cent. from the clerks; the greatest portion of the augmentations took place with a view to meet that reduction, and also the increased price of the necessaries of life. Now the salaries were continued, but the property tax was removed, and the present bill only called upon the persons holding those salaries, to pay one half of what the property tax took from them, which half (or 5 per cent.) was to be applied to their own benefit. On this ground, therefore, he did not see how the bill could be called a hard or partial measure.

Lord LONDONDERRY repeated the above arguments, and expressed his sorrow at hearing those of his Right Hon Friend (Mr. Canning) which went to give the persons now employed in public offices a vested right, a kind of freehold in the offices which they held. If this notion of vested interests were to go forward, then there must be an end of legislation—these rights and interests would meet them at every turn, and put a stop to every measure, however beneficial or necessary.

Mr. HUME concurred entirely with the Noble Lord, as to the right of the Crown to regulate the salaries of public officers, and the necessity of doing away with the idea of any vested interest in their situations. He thought the present Bill did not go far enough; but if the argument of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) proved any thing, it would prove that government had no right to make any reduction at all.

Mr. CALCRAFT moved as an Amendment, that the following words be introduced, "at the option of the parties holding situations, and appointed thereto previous to the passing of this Act."

Lord LONDONDERRY said, that a clause would be introduced, providing, that in case a clerk died in the public service, the sums contributed by him towards the Superannuation Fund would be returned to his executors. Such sums would be equally returned in all other cases of removal from office, except that of dismissal for some crying misconduct.

Mr CALCRAFT, after what had fallen from the Noble Lord, agreed to withdraw his Amendment.

The several Amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE MAURITIUS, &c.

Mr. WILMOT having moved the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for an Address, recommending the appointment of Commissioners to the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon, said it was his intention to lay certain papers before the House, which, he believed, would prove satisfactory to the Hon. Gentleman opposite: he trusted he would consent to withdraw his Amendment.

Mr. HUME said, that after the pledge given by the Hon. Gentleman, he had no wish to press his Amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to postpone the further consideration of the Stamp Duties Bill to the next Session.

Adjourned till Monday

LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 23.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Bigland, Liverpool, merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

J. B. Capon, Bishop's-hull, Somersetshire, wool-stapler. Solicitor, Mr. Heelis, Staple-inn.

J. Stevenson, Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

W. Shannon, Whitehaven, Cumberland, draper. Solicitor, Mr. Falcon, Elm court, Temple.

T. Edmunds, Costell-Bugged, Cardiganshire, tanner. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

C. Fearnley, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Pearce and Sons, St. Swithin's-lane.

J. Baker, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Pearce and Sons, St. Swithin's-lane.

Saturday, July 27.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Reid, jun., Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell-close, watch-maker.

Sir Paul Baghott, Lypiatt Park, Stroud, Gloucester, knight, banker and clothier.

J. Bennett, Creekmore, Dorset, merchant.

J. Willson, Ely, Cambridge, miller.

R. Bingham, Gosport, Southampton, banker.

A. Bateman, Bristol, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Rivers and J. Clowes, Shelton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware. Solicitor, Mr. Pugh, Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

W. Tomlimson, jun. Nantwich, Chester, money-scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

T. Langdale, Cloughton, York, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, King-street, Cheapside.

J. Als, Westfirle, Sussex, farmer. Solicitor, Mr. Gwynne, Lewes, Sussex.

J. Pryce, Ryall, Worcester, dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Hicks, Gray's-Inn-square.

T. Wedgberrow, Himbleton, Worcester, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn.

J. Bennett, jun. Crickmoor, Dorset, coal and stone-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Wright, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

G. Robinson, London-road, Surrey, coal-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Beetholme and Cornthwaite, Staple-inn, Holborn

J. Hellyer, of Hayling North, Southampton, farmer. Solicitor, Mr. Cousins, Old Broad-street.

T. Davies, Whitechapel High-street, baker. Solicitor, Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

G. L. Whatley, Cheltenham, money-scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Southwark.

J. James, Wood-street, Cheapside, tea-dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Spence and Desborough, Furnival's-Inn, Holborn.

THE FUNDS.—The Market has gradually risen in the course of the week about three quarters per cent., owing principally to the quantity of money, which might have been had even so low as one per cent.; although since the last Dividends were paid, it is said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has borrowed no less than Four Millions upon Exchequer Bills. Great pains have been taken to depreciate Foreign Stock, especially Spanish, but seemingly to no great deal of result.—Latest Quotation in the Home Market:—

Three per Cent. Red ..	81 1/4	New Four per Cents.	99
Four per Cents.	99 1/8	Consols for Account .	80 1/4

Consols . . . . . 80 1/8.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Chili	80	Spanish, old	63 1/8
Prussia, new	86 1/2	Spanish, new	62 1/2
Prussia, old	88 1/2	Colombian	84 1/4
Russia	82 3/4	Neapolitan	73

Mr. COPPS's letter, contradicting the assertions of a Correspondent respecting the Royal Menagerie in the Tower,—in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE news from Spain is upon the whole very satisfactory. The Constitutionalists are proceeding with their usual caution, firmness, and moderation. Except those actually engaged in rebellious combat, not a single life has been sacrificed; and the only persons who have as yet suffered in any way in consequence of the treason, are the Duke DE L'INFANTADO and the Marquis DE LAS AMARILLAS, late Minister of War, and they have merely been sent from Madrid. Such is the conduct of the "sanguinary Revolutionists," so often denounced by the *Courier* and *New Times!* Let them compare this generous forbearance of the Spanish Reformers with the tyrannical and blood-shedding proceedings, in Italy, of the oath-breaking Hypocrite of Naples and his Allied Supporters—and blush for their degrading partialities. The *Journal des Debats* says, that the Royal Guard had 371 killed, and 710 wounded, in the late rebellion while the loss of the Constitutional troops amounted only to 58 killed, and 130 wounded. This difference may have arisen from this circumstance, that the Guards were without leaders of any consideration, while the National troops were headed by Generals of distinction.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated May 18, says that the Prince Royal, on his father's birthday, announced to the troops his resolution of assuming the title of

"Prince Regent and Constitutional Protector of Brazil." It is added, that the Government is preparing a Manifesto, to be sent to the European Courts, justifying the assumption of those titles by the Prince.—That Brazil has ceased to be a dependant Colony, is quite clear—whether the people will choose to be governed by any of the infirm Royal Stock of Portugal, is a doubtful question. They might, we think, do better.

The LORD ADVOCATE entered the other evening upon some explanation respecting the late proceedings in Scotland. His tongue does not "drop manna;" and whatever other power he may possess, he is not gifted with the dangerous one of making "the worse appear the better reason." The wicked treatment of Mr. BORTHWICK has naturally made a strong sensation, and on this point the Learned Lord's defence is not a little curious. He knew nothing of it! He never heard a word of the dragging about like a thief, the irons, the long imprisonment! But this is the way with men in office, who are always selected for their vigilance and all-seeing powers. When it is not convenient to understand things, they become like the Gods of the Ancients, who had eyes which saw and ears which heard not.—We must, of course, conclude their meaning to be, that they know nothing of the matters *officially*—that the details have not been laid before them in proper form, engrossed, and on stamped paper—or that they have not been sworn to before a Magistrate—for that men in power can be the only persons who are ignorant of occurrences well known to all possessing common intelligence, can hardly, we suppose, be possible—though of this we are not quite certain. Mr. ABERCROMBY evinced the same manly spirit which he has all along shown.—He repeated his determination to proceed next Session, with unrelaxed earnestness, in his endeavours to obtain inquiry and justice, though he was aware, he said, of the perilous nature of his undertaking.

The recognition of the South American States has been discussed in Parliament, on a motion brought forward by Mr. LENNARD. We should not be at all surprised to find every Despot in Europe acknowledging their independence, before Lord LONDONDERRY can be induced to advise his Royal Master—(who, be it remembered, occupies a throne only because of "a glorious Revolution")—to do them and the nation he rules that piece of simple justice. The sound sense of Mr. LENNARD and the eloquence of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH were equally lost upon the *Foreign* Secretary. The very name of Republic—the talk about independence,—liberty,—successful struggle against oppression,—seem to excite in this Minister of a limited Monarch nothing but uneasy sensations. If our commerce suffers, as well as our character, by this pernicious course, what then? "Perish commerce!" if it interferes with legitimate and holy allied principles. This neglect of the interests of the many, for the gratification of the pride and prejudices of the few, is no new thing. "Adverting," says Mr. O'MEARA, "to the commercial distress of England, NAPOLEON observed, that Lord CASTLEREAGH deserved the reprobation of the English nation, for the little care which he had taken of their interests at the time of the general peace. 'The misfortunes which befel me," said he, "gave such an ascendancy to England, that almost any demand made by her would have been granted, independent of the right which she had to claim a recompence for the vast expense she had been at. Had CASTLEREAGH been really attentive to the interests of his own country, he would have embraced, at an early period, the only opportunity that had been presented to him, to secure such commercial advantages to England, as would have relieved her from her embarrassments. But, instead of this, he only attended to paying his court to Kings and Emperors, who flattered his vanity by taking notice of him; well knowing that in doing so they gained the great point of making him neglect his country's interests, and consequently benefitted their own. He was completely duped, and will yet be cursed by your nation. I see no other way now," continued he, "to extricate you from your difficulties, than by reducing the interest of the national debt, confiscating the greatest part of the revenues of the clergy, all the sinecures, diminishing considerably the army, and establishing a system of reduction altogether. Let those who want priests, pay them. Your Sinking Fund is a humbug." So say COCKER's Arithmetic and Experience; but Mr. VANSITTART has just proved, to the satisfaction of the Hon. House, that it is the Atlas which supports Public Credit—and Mr. VANSITTART is a triumphant financier, witness—his everlasting majorities.

Parliament will, if possible, be prorogued on Saturday next; but Tuesday se'nnight is considered as the latest date to which the Session will be prolonged.

The period of imprisonment to which Mr. Wooller was sentenced having expired on Thursday last, a public dinner was given to him at Birmingham on the occasion.

Letters from Washington, of the date of the 25th ult. mention that fresh dispatches had been received from Russia, stating that the Emperor entertained the most friendly disposition towards all Powers, but particularly to the United States; but his Imperial Majesty, it appeared, had not consented to withdraw the edict respecting the Russian possessions on the western coast of North America.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[The latter half of the following Poem was put into our hands some months since, and then graced our columns: but as we have now been favoured with nearly a perfect copy, we give the whole as complete as we can.]

THE IRISH AVATAR.

1.

Ere the Daughter of BRUNSWICK is cold in her grave,
And her ashes still float to their home o'er the tide,
Lo! * * * the Triumphant speeds over the wave,
To the long-cherish'd Isle which he loved like his—bride

2.

True, the Great of her bright and brief era are gone,
The rainbow-like epoch where Freedom could pause
For the few little years, out of centuries won,
Which betray'd not, or crush'd not, or wept not her cause.

3.

True, the chains of the Catholic clank o'er his rags,
The Castle still stands, and the Senate's no more,
And the Famine, which dwelt on her freedomless crags,
Is extending its steps to her desolate shore.

4.

To her desolate shore—where the Emigrant stands
For a moment to gaze ere he flies from his hearth;
Tears fall on his chain, though it drops from his hands,
For the dungeon he quits is the place of his birth.

5.

But he comes! the Messiah of * * * comes;
Like a goodly Leviathan rolled from the waves!
Then receive him as best such an Advent becomes,
With a legion of cooks and an army of slaves!

6.

He comes in the promise and bloom of three-score,
To perform in the pageant the * * *'s part—
But long live the Shamrock which shadows him o'er!
Could the green in his *hat* be transferr'd to his *heart!*

7.

Could that long-wither'd spot but be verdant again,
And a new spring of noble affections arise—
Then might Freedom forgive thee this dance in thy chain,
And this shout of thy slavery which saddens the skies.

8.

Is it madness or meanness which clings to thee now?
Were he God—as he is but the commonest clay,
With scarce fewer wrinkles than sins on his brow—
Such servile devotion might shame him away.

9.

Aye, roar in his train! let thine Orators lash
Their fanciful spirits to pamper his pride—
Not thus did thy GRATTAN indignantly flash
His soul o'er the freedom implored and denied.

10.

Ever glorious GRATTAN! the best of the Good!
So simple in heart, so sublime in the rest!
With all which Demosthenes wanted endued,
And his rival or victor in all he possess'd.

11.

Ere Tully arose in the zenith of Rome,
Though unequall'd, preceded, the task was begun—
But GRATTAN sprung up like a God from the tomb
Of ages, the first, last, the Saviour, the *One!*

12.

With the skill of an Orpheus to soften the brute;
With the fire of Prometheus to kindle mankind;
Even Tyranny listening sat melted or mute,
And Corruption shrunk scorch'd from the glance of his mind.

13.

But back to our theme! Back to despots and slaves!
Feasts furnished by Famine! rejoicings by Pain!
True Freedom but *welcomes*, while Slavery still *raves*,
When a week's Saturnalia hath loosen'd her chain.

14.

Let the poor squalid splendour thy wreck can afford
(As the bankrupt's profusion his ruin would hide)
Gild over the Palace, Lo! Erin, thy Lord!
Kiss his foot with thy blessing for blessings denied!

15.

Or *if* Freedom past hope be extorted at last,
If the Idol of Brass find his feet are of clay,
Must what Terror or Policy wring forth be class'd
With what Monarchs ne'er give, but as wolves yield their prey?

16.

Each thing* hath its nature, a King's is to *reign*,—
To *reign!* in that word, see, ye Ages, comprised
The cause of the curses all annals contain,
From Cæsar the Dreaded to * * * the * * * †

17.

Wear, FINGAL, thy trapping! O'CONNEL, proclaim
His accomplishments! *His!!!* and thy country convince
Half an age's contempt was an error of Fame,
And that "Hal is the rascaliest, sweetest *young* Prince!"

18.

Will thy yard of blue riband, poor FINGAL, recal
The fetters from millions of Catholic limbs?
Or, has it not bound thee the fastest of all
The slaves, who now hail their Betrayer with hymns?

19.

Aye, "build him a dwelling," let each give his mite,
Till, like Babel, the new * * * dome hath arisen;
Let thy Beggars and Helots their pittance unite,
And a Palace bestow for a Poor-house and Prison!

20.

Spread—spread for VITELLIUS the revel repast,
Till the * * * * * * be stuffed to the gorge!
And the roar of his Drunkards proclaim him at last
The Fourth of the * * * and * * * called * * *

21.

Let the tables be loaded with feasts till they groan!
Till they *groan* like thy people, through ages of woe!
Let the wine flow around the old Bacchanal's throne
Like their blood which has flow'd, and which yet has to flow.

22.

But let not *his* name be thine Idol alone—
On his right hand behold a SEJANUS appears!
Thy own * * *! let him still be thine own!
A wretch, never named but with curses and jeers,—

23.

Till now, when the Isle which should blush for his birth,
Deep, deep, as the gore which he shed on her soil,
Seems proud of the Reptile which crawl'd from her earth,
And for * * * repays him with shouts and a smile!

24.

Without one single ray of her genius, without
The fancy, the manhood, the fire of her race—
The Miscreant who well might plunge Erin in doubt,
If *she* ever gave birth to a being so base.

25.

If she did—let her long boasted proverb be hush'd,
Which proclaims that from Erin no reptile can spring,—
See the cold-blooded Serpent, with venom full-flush'd,
Still warming its folds in the breast of a * * * *!

26.

Shout, drink, feast, and flatter! Oh, Erin! how low
Wert thou sunk by Misfortune and Tyranny, till
Thy welcome of Tyrants hath plung'd thee below
The depth of thy deep in a deeper gulph still.

27.

My voice, though but humble, was raised for thy right,
My vote as a freeman's still voted thee free,
This hand, though but feeble, would arm in thy fight,
And this heart, though outworn, had a throb still for *thee!*

28.

Yes, I loved thee and thine, though thou art not my land;
I have known noble hearts and great souls in thy sons;
And I wept with the world o'er the patriot band
Who are gone, but I weep them no longer as once:

29.

For happy are they now reposing afar,
Thy GRATTAN, thy CURRAN, thy SHERIDAN, all
Who, for years, were the Chiefs in the eloquent war,
And redeem'd, if they have not retarded, thy fall.

30.

Yes, happy are they in their cold English graves!
Their shades cannot start at thy shout of to-day,—
Nor the steps of enslavers and chain-kissing slaves
Be stamp'd in the turf o'er their fetterless clay.

31.

Till now, I had envied thy sons and thy shore,
Though their virtues were hunted, their liberties fled,
There was something so warm and sublime in the core
Of an Irishman's heart, that I envy—thy *dead.*

32.

Or, if aught in my bosom can quench for an hour
My contempt for a nation so servile though sore,
Which though trod like the worm will not turn upon Power,
'Tis the glory of GRATTAN and genius of MOORE!

Sept. 16th, 1821.

* The original here has a word which some of my brethren suppose to begin with a B; but in our doubt and perplexity, it was determined the present reading would be at least comprehensive.—*Printer's Devil.*

† At this part, a corner of the manuscript was torn off,—I fear, invidiously.—*P. D.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

ROYAL TOUR.—His Majesty's present plan is to take water at Greenwich, on the 7th or 8th of August. In addition to the Royal Yacht, a steam-boat has been provided, which the King will enter should the weather be perfectly calm. Previously to the Duke of Devonshire's journey to the Continent, his Majesty expressed a desire that he would join the Royal Tourists, and his Grace returns for the express purpose. His Majesty and Suite will land at Leith Harbour, and proceed to Holyrood House, where such preparations are making for his reception as the shortness of the notice would permit. It is not exactly determined whether the King will sleep at Holyrood House, or immediately proceed to the Duke of Buccleugh's palace at Dalkeith, which his Majesty's known love for retirement has induced him to select for his residence during his stay in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. His Majesty intends to visit the fine ruin of Roslyn Castle and the Chapel; likewise Hawthornden, the hallowed seat of Drummond the poet, and proceed from thence by Laswade to Dalkeith. All state matters are to be observed and kept up at Holyrood House, to which the King will regularly return from Dalkeith, in case his Majesty should not choose to sleep in Edinburgh. The Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Roslyn, Lord Lauderdale, the Honourable W. Manby, and all the distin-

guished friends of liberty in Scotland, will be included in the selected circle during the King's stay in that hospitable country.—Hamilton Palace, Taymouth, Brechin Castle, and Abbotsford, the residence of the poet and novelist of Scotland, are to receive visits from the King.—*Morning Chronicle.*

On Wednesday evening, Major Davison, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Palace in Pall-mall, with a letter from the Duke to his Majesty, announcing the intelligence of the Duchess being safely delivered of a daughter, and both the Duchess and Princess were doing well.

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

An Irish Prelate, the Right Honourable Percy Jocelyn, Bishop of Clogher, and brother to the Earl of Roden, has been charged, at the Police-Office in Marlborough-street, with an atrocious offence; and after a private hearing before Mr. Dyer, was allowed to go at large on putting in bail to the amount of one thousand pounds. The man charged as a partner in his guilt, (a soldier in the guards) not being able to find bail, was committed for trial. The evidence was complete. The White Lion public-house, in St. Alban's-street, St. James's, was the spot from whence the culprits were taken to the watch-house, where they were shut up all night. Their examination at Marlborough-street took place on Friday week. As might have been expected, the Bishop, as soon as he obtained his liberty, hurried off with his family to the Continent. He is a man advanced in years.

A correspondent, who happened to be a cotemporary in the University of Dublin with a certain individual of high rank, who stands accused of a horrid crime, has furnished us with the following account of him while he resided there:—The Honourable Mr. P. J. was, in 1785, a fellow commoner of the Trinity College, Dublin. He was then a tall thin young man with a pale, meagre and melancholy countenance, and so reserved in his manners and recluse in his habits, that he was considered by everybody to be both proud and unsociable. It was usual at that time for young men of rank and fortune to be engaged in Bacchanalian revels and nightly sprees in the streets of Dublin. They would often, in a state of intoxication, rush out of the College, or out of the taverns, armed with bludgeons or swords, and be engaged in terrible conflicts with the watchmen; and one of the heroes who distinguished themselves in that way is now a Right Reverend Bishop in Ireland. But Mr. J. was never known to have joined any of those parties. He confined himself chiefly to his chambers; and he would have incurred the imputation of what was called a *book-worm*, had he gained any academic honours; but so far from having done so, he was never distinguished either for talent or learning. He passed through his course like a mere machine, and had it not been for his birth, his name would have hardly been remembered.—*Morning Paper.*

The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following Letter on this subject:—

"*To the Right Honourable C. Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland.*

"My Lord,—A recent detection of a horrible crime here impels me to obtrude upon your Lordship with a suggestion, which your character for humanity and a strict sense of justice gives me reason to hope you will adopt, even though it come to you anonymously.—On your appointment to the office of his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland, sixteen or seventeen years ago, you were said to have determined to confine your future practice to the Court of Chancery, except in particular cases. In a very few instances did you depart from that determination, and one of them was when you appeared in the Recorder's Court of Dublin, about ten years since, as leading Counsel in the prosecution of —— Byrne, for imputing to the Honourable and Right Reverend Percy Jocelyn, the Lord Bishop of Ferns, an attempt to commit a certain crime.—Your fee on that occasion was, I believe, exactly one hundred guineas, and I remember your warm eulogium of the Rt. Rev. Lord, for his courage in coming forward to prosecute under such circumstances. I most religiously believe that you then considered his Lordship an innocent and an injured man.—Byrne was convicted. I will not say that conviction was entirely owing to the ability and eloquence of Mr. Bushe; but I well recollect the effect produced upon the Court, the Jury, and the auditory, by your powerful appeal to their feelings. Most certainly it insured to unfortunate Byrne no mitigation of punishment; for, having been sentenced to be publicly whipped through the streets of Dublin (from Newgate to the Royal Exchange, and back again) the Sheriff, in the zealous discharge of his duty, superseded, for that day, the common executioner, and procured from the Barrack a drummer, nearly six feet high, whose strength and dexterity were fully proved by the manner in which he lacerated the back of the unhappy culprit.—Byrne bore the punishment without a groan—on his being carried into the gaol from the car, to which he had been tied, he solemnly declared his innocence, and burst into tears. I forget whether his sentence did or did not include transportation; if it did not, the sense of degradation did that which the Judge decreed not. Byrne left the country, and has not since been heard of.*—Such are the circumstances of Byrne's case, I find, precisely—I know they are substantially correct. You will, I am sure, recollect all this with pain—it will, I trust, operate as an example to future lawyers, to refrain from exaggerating charges, or exciting prejudice against prisoners, in their statement of cases—and the fate of Byrne will, I trust, have the salutary effect of rendering Jurors still more scrupulous in the discharge of their duty, when deciding upon the life or character of their fellow-man.—I now come to the suggestion of which I spoke in the commencement, and which my intimate knowledge of the excellence of your heart induces me to think you may have anticipated, after learning the detection here, to which I alluded, namely, that you will cause strict enquiry to be made after unfortunate Byrne, and (if he still lives) cause such reparation to be made for the torture of his person and the destruction of his character, as may be within your power; and in making such reparation, you will, no doubt, be munificently assisted by the noble and highly respectable family of his prosecutor.—I trust it is unnecessary for me to apologise for this appeal to your Lordship's justice.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

* He was sentenced to transportation.—*Exam.*

[If "the Church" be in danger, who can wonder? For these several weeks past, we have had to notice various offences committed by Members of the Establishment, each rising in the scale of iniquity. First, there was a drunken Divine, who wanted to play the pugilist in the pulpit, in the face of the whole congregation:—next came an account of a Rector, who, in broad-day ran naked after a carriage in which females were taking the air:—and now comes forth this mitred Miscreant, making one almost ashamed of our nature with his unutterable depravities! But the subject is not one on which we chuse to dilate—to be obliged to mention it at all is painful enough—and we sincerely hope that it may never again be our duty to record such a detestable transaction.]

MR. WALTER AND MR. BARRY O'MEARA.

In Mr. O'Meara's work, *A Voice from St. Helena*, there is the following passage:—

"In 1814, the Editor of the ***** newspaper was paid about three thousand pounds of your money, besides having a great number of copies taken. I told you before that I found his receipt among Blacas' papers, on my return from Elba. I do not know if he is in their pay now. In that year, also, a great number of pamphlets were printed in London against the Bourbons, and copies of each sent over to them, with a threat of publication if they were not paid. The Bourbons were greatly frightened, and greedily bought them up. There was one pamphlet in particular, a terrible libel against the late Queen of France, which it cost them a large sum of money to suppress."

The passage is copied into the *Times* of the 15th instant, and commented on in the following terms:—"It will be observed, that the enormity of the *lie* is very cautiously compensated by the obscurity, above noticed, in which it is worded. Whom does Mr. O'Meara expect to put confidence in his account of Buonaparte? The politicians of this country? But we have had dealings with most of them; and they must know from their own experience that *he lies* if he charges us with venality. They must knowthe above story to be an invention if we are meant; *and who can be meant but us? And if a man invents one lie, of course he will invent a thousand.* Such is the conduct due to Mr. O'Meara's book."—Mr. O'Meara, conceiving himself grossly outraged by the above remarks, in which he is directly charged with being the inventor of a lie, applied, as we understand, without success, to Mr. Walter, for explanation or apology. Having fallen in with Mr. Walter, yesterday afternoon between five and six o'clock,

shortly after his leaving the Stratford Club-House, Stratford-mews, we understand he proceeded very unceremoniously to apply a horse-whip to him in presence of several spectators. In stating the transaction, we have deemed it necessary to mention also the circumstances which gaverise to it.—*Morn-ing Chronicle—Tuesday.*

We have received (says the *Chronicle* of Wednesday) a letter from Mr. William Walter, Devonshire-place, calling upon us to insert the following paragraph:—

"We have authority to state, that the Gentleman alluded to in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, as having been assaulted by Mr. O'Meara, near Stratford-place, has no connexion with the *Times* newspaper, directly nor indirectly. As the matter will be the subject of a legal investigation, it is not thought necessary to make any further observation."

It is stated in a morning paper of yesterday, that Mr. Walter, of Printing-house-square, had been assaulted on Monday afternoon by Mr. Barry O'Meara, in consequence of some observations on his book, which had lately appeared in the *Times* journal. The statement is utterly false as regards Mr. Walter, though Mr. Barry O'Meara may enjoy all the glory of having broken the King's peace, and will, doubtless, attain the unenvied satisfaction of bearing the consequences. The fact is, that Mr. Walter, at the time the outrage happened, was 40 miles from London, where he had been for some weeks; and that the Duke of Wellington, or Mr. Wilberforce, might have been assaulted with equal propriety as the Gentleman who was the object of the outrage.—*Times—Wednesday.*

On Thursday, Mr. O'Meara attended at the Marylebone Police-office, charged by Mr. Wm. Walter with an assault. It seems that Mr. O'Meara had mistaken Mr. Wm. Walter for his brother, Mr. John Walter, of the *Times*. Mr. Wm. Walter consented to forego further proceedings, on Mr. O'Meara's offering an apology for his conduct. The latter gentleman, having never intended anything calculated to give Mr. Wm. Walter pain, readily expressed his sorrow for what had occurred.—The Magistrate, however, thought it necessary that Mr. O'Meara should enter into a recognizance to keep the peace towards Mr. John Walter; which was accordingly done, to the amount of 500*l.* and the parties then retired.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

Haymarket.

If we were to abide strictly by the rule, that it is wiser to say nothing, when there is nothing to say, we should do without a theatrical article this week, for in point of novelty such is very nearly the state of the case. At this theatre, *John Buzzby*, notwithstanding the consumptive indications which attended its coming out, still preserves its ground, and at least amuses. Aided by the bustling humourous farces which precede and follow it, it even does more, if we may judge by the attendance, which is very respectable. *She Stoops to Conquer* is also repeated to very good houses, and these repetitions thus succeeding, is possibly the reason that we have nothing to record this week but the revival of *Peeping Tom*, which was performed on Friday evening, as the bills inform us, for the first time these six years. Liston was *Tom*, which he never performed before, we believe, and was richly amusing, especially in the second act. His reception of the news of the intention of *Lady Godiva*, was all his own, and exquisitely humourous. The piece was otherwise performed respectably, and deserves to take its turn in the farce list of the house, for a week or two to come. We hear no more of the promised piece from *The Fortunes of Nigel*. That novel is certainly difficult to dramatise; and we half suspect that a faithful stage representation of King James may not be quite so agreeable at the Lord Chamberlain's office. Liston would do the shambling monarch to the life; but the humour, if faithful, would be lost on four-fifths of the audience, which is precisely the case at the Surrey Theatre. If finally brought out, it should be recollected, that the whole life of James was *low* comedy, so Liston is the man.

English Opera House.

The *Duenna* has been repeated at this House, and has been most numerously attended. We feel that, as critics, we ought to be wise upon the appropriation of the part of *Isaac* to Clara Fisher, but we do not go to witness nature, but one of her freaks, when we attend to this and the similar performances of that extraordinary child, whose quickness of conception, and variety of aptitude, are truly extraordinary. We ask where this will end, and in what line Miss Fisher will ultimately settle; for as she grows up, these disguises will be unendurable. We said, last year, in Genteel Comedy; but we exceedingly distrust the fitness of present practice to lead to that result. The *Duenna* was very tolerably got up generally: Pearman is a great acquisition to this theatre.

We learn that a piece made out from *Gil Blas* is to be brought out at this house, which is so far to neglect the unity of time, that the hero is to be represented of the age of 17 in the first act, and of 55 in the last; and to be represented successively by Miss Kelly, Mr. Pearman, and Mr. Bartley. The dialogue of this novelty, it seems, will be written by the authors of that of Mr. Mathews' *Youthful Days*, and the first representation, it is said, will engross the whole evening; indeed, upon this plan, there must be two or three detached plots. New and strange, certainly: we hope, when it appears, we shall be borne out in the application of more respectable epithets. Q.

DEATH OF MR. EMERY.

We are truly sorry to have to announce the dissolution of that most excellent and inimitable Actor, Mr. John Emery, of Covent-garden Theatre. After an illness of three weeks, caused by an excessive inward debility, brought on, as it is supposed, by a diseased liver, and which at last attached itself to the lungs, he breathed his last a few minutes past eight o'clock on Thursday evening, at his house in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. He was in his 47th year. He has left an amiable wife and seven young children to lament his loss, for whose future support and maintenance, however, there is every reason to fear he has not made even the most slender provision. Mr. Emery has always been a decided favourite—professionally, as well as with all who knew him, and therefore we trust that, should the case require it, his friends, in conjunction with a generous and feeling public (to whose amusement and hours of social enjoyment he has been for upwards of three and twenty years so great a contributor) will immediately come forward to render their aid and assistance in any way that may be considered best calculated to accomplish the end desired. On these occasions, we have sometimes witnessed the generosity of managers in giving *free benefits;* and indeed, we have no doubt, should it be required, that we shall in this instance have to applaud a similar act of kindness and liberality, and which cannot fail to be fully appreciated, as a mark of feeling and respect for a most valuable and faithful old servant. With regard to Mr. Emery as an actor, every one who has been a frequenter of the theatre is well aware of his superior talent. In his own immediate line of acting, indeed, viz. the *Yorkshire rustic*—the stage, it is universally allowed, never produced his equal; and, in all probability, *we shall never look upon his like again!* He had excellent natural abilities, was a good musician (to which profession it was intended by his parents he should have been brought up) and he was likewise a tolerable artist. To his duty in his profession, he was ever most strictly attentive; so much so, that when dining in public, or in the society of his friends, and the time drew near which required his attendance at the theatre, his watch was invariably placed upon the table; and he was never known, during the whole course of his engagement at Covent Garden, to disappoint the public but *once*—and that was from the circumstance of the accouchement of his wife. His natural and unsophisticated apology to the audience on that occasion, cannot fail to be very generally remembered. In the death of Mr. Emery the stage and the public will suffer a very severe loss; his wife and family the deprivation of a most indulgent husband and father; and his friends and associates that of a warm-hearted, generous, and intelligent companion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

One of the papers mentions, that a *woman* is employed as a *watchman* in a parish in the county of Surrey.

PRIVATE HEARINGS.—The *Chronicle* has very properly reprobated the increasing practice in the Chancery Court of hearing cases in the Judge's private room. In support of its opinion, it quoted on Friday the following passages from *Coke's Institutes*:—"All causes ought to be heard, ordered, and determined before the Judges of the King's Courts, whither all persons may resort, and in no chambers or other private places; for the Judges are not Judges of Chambers, but of Courts. . . . . That Judge that ordereth or ruleth a cause in his chamber, though his order or rule be just, yet offendeth he the law, because he doth it not in Court."

Lately died, in the County jail, John Fitzgerald, Esq. in the 85th year of his age, and for the last 40 years a prisoner there under civil process. With the exception of the celebrated Major Bernardi's case, we believe the annals of the United Kingdom will not furnish an instance of a person under similar circumstances attaining such longevity, whilst possessing at the same time the most perfect health and spirits, up to the latest moment of his existence.—*Cork paper.*

The Dowager Lady Ellenborough is the purchaser of Cambridge-house, the residence of her late Majesty, which was sold by auction for 5,850 guineas.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the will of a Mr. C—— was read, containing the following remarkable passage:—"I leave to my undutiful son, ————, One Hundred Thousand Pounds!"

NICETY OF THE LAW.—At our late Sessions, *Daniel Cox* and *Joseph Franks* were charged with stealing a *duck*; but the *duck* proving to be a *drake*, they were acquitted.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

WILL OF THE LATE COUNTESS GREY.—The will of the late Right Honourable Countess Dowager Grey was proved in the Prerogative Court, in Doctors' Commons, on the 11th instant, by the oath of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Grey, the son, sole executor. The personal estate was sworn to be under 30,000*l.* value. The leasehold house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, her Ladyship's town residence, she has bequeathed to her son, the Honourable Lieutenant-General Henry George Grey, with the exception of the plate, china, and pictures. To her son, the Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Commissioner of his Majesty's Dockyard, at Portsmouth, 2000*l.* To the widow of her late son, Colonel William Grey, 5000*l* for life, with reversion of the principal to her children. To her son, the Rev. ———— Grey, 8000*l.* in addition to the sum advanced him on his marriage. Her daughters, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread and Lady Hannah Ellice, are the residuary legatees. Liberal provision is made for servants.—Date of the will, April 21, 1821.

ITURBIDE, THE NEW EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—A New York paper, of the 24th ult. gives the following account of this personage:—"Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1790; in 1810, he was a lieutenant in the army. His father is now 84 years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of 23, where he married a Creole of fortune. This new Emperor was bred a farmer, and his constitution is hardy and robust, and he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprizes, particularly in athletic exercises. His success against Morales induced Government to raise him to the rank of Colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of the command of Bahia. Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation; but his talents were not forgotten. He soon was invited to take command of an army destined to the south, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819—20. It was here he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and promised protection to all.—Augustin Iturbide is full five feet ten inches high, erect, well proportioned, and full formed, rather athletic than light; combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo: his motion is manly and graceful, easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart. In his manner more persuasive than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes it is with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies natural to a people, emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government; yet he has very recently, as above noticed, publicly repeated his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of our great exemplar Washington."

NAPOLEON.—Napoleon's hours of rising were uncertain, much depending upon the quantum of rest he had enjoyed during the night. He was in general a bad sleeper, and frequently got up at three or four o'clock, in which case he read or wrote until six or seven; at which time, when the weather was fine, he sometimes went out to ride, attended by some of his Generals, or laid down again to rest for a couple of hours. When he retired to bed, he could not sleep unless the most perfect state of darkness was obtained by the closure of every cranny through which a ray of light might pass, although I have sometimes seen him fall asleep on the sofa, and remain so for a few minutes, in broad daylight. When ill, Marchand occasionally read to him until he fell asleep. At times he rose at seven, and wrote or dictated till breakfast-time, or, if the weather was very fine, he went out to ride. When he breakfasted in his own room, it was generally served on a little round table, at between nine and ten; when along with the rest of his suite, at eleven: in either case *à la fourchette*. After breakfast, he generally dictated to some of his suite for a few hours, and at two or three o'clock received such visitors as by previous appointment had been directed to present themselves. Between four and five, when the weather permitted, he rode out on horseback or in the carriage, accompanied by all his suite, for an hour or two; then returned and dictated or read until eight, or occasionally played a game of chess, at which time dinner was announced, which rarely exceeded 20 minutes or half an hour in duration. He ate heartily and fast, and did not appear to be partial to high-seasoned or rich food. One of his most favourite dishes was a roasted leg of mutton, of which I have sometimes seen him pare the outside brown part off: he was also partial to mutton chops. He rarely drank as much as a pint of claret at his dinner, which was generally much diluted with water. After dinner, when the servants had withdrawn, and when there were no visitors, he sometimes played at chess or at whist, but more frequently sent for a volume of Corneille or of some other esteemed author, and read aloud for an hour, or chatted with the ladies and the rest of his suite. He usually retired to his bed-room at ten or eleven, and to rest immediately afterwards. He never ate more than two meals a-day, nor, since I knew him, had he ever taken more than a very small cup of coffee after each repast, and at no other time. I have also been informed by those who have been in his service for 15 years, that he had never exceeded that quantity since they first knew him.—*Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena.*

NAPOLEON AT HIS TOILETTE.—While dressing, he is attended by Marchand, St. Denis, and Novarre. One of the latter holds a looking-glass before him, and the other the necessary implements for shaving, while Marchand is in waiting to hand his clothes, &c. When he has gone over one side of his face with the razor, he asks St. Denis or Novarre, "Is it done?" and after receiving an answer, commences on the other. After he has finished, the glass is held before him to the light, and he examines whether he has removed every portion of his beard. If he perceives or feels that any remains, he sometimes lays hold of one of them by the ear, or gives him a gentle slap on the cheek, in a good-humoured manner, crying, "Ah! *coquin*, why did you tell me it was done?" This probably has given rise to the report of his having been in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-treating his domestics. He then washes with water, in which some *eau de Cologne* has been mingled, a little of which he also sprinkles over his person; very carefully picks and cleans his teeth; frequently has himself rubbed with a flesh-brush; changes his linen and flannel waistcoat, and dresses in white kerseymere or brown nankeen breeches, white waistcoat, silk stockings, shoes and gold buckles, and a green single-breasted coat with white buttons, black stock, with none of the white shirt collar appearing above it, and a three cornered small cocked hat with a little tri-coloured cockade. When dressed, he always wears the cordon and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. When he has put on his coat, a little *bonbonnière*, his snuff-box, and handkerchief scented with *eau de Cologne*, are handed to him by Marchand, and he leaves the chamber.—*Napoleon in Exile.*

SIR HUDSON LOWE.—The following anecdote sufficiently explains the pitiful character of this man. Mr. Hobhouse had sent to St. Helena his interesting book, "The last Reign of the Emperor Napoleon," requesting that it might be presented to the Emperor. Sir Hudson (says Mr. O'Meara) "spoke about Mr. Hobhouse's book, and observed, that he could not send it to Longwood, as it had not been forwarded through the channel of the Secretary of State: moreover, *that Lord Castlereagh was extremely ill spoken of, and that he had no idea of allowing General Bonaparte to read a book in which a British Minister was treated in such a manner, or even to know that a work containing such reflexions could be published in England!*"—The Dey of Algiers, one should think, would give anything to have such a Head Jailer,

CITY.

A Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday at Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Waithman brought up a report from the General Purposes Committee, on the proceedings in Parliament upon the petition of the Court against the bill for the better regulation of the Orphans' Fund, recommending a petition to be presented to the House of Lords against the same, which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to, and a petition read and approved. The Court also referred it to the Committee to prosecute the petition as they should be advised. A vote of thanks was agreed to be presented to Mr. Alderman Waithman, for his conduct and perseverance in his inquiries into the Orphans' Fund.—The Court agreed to continue the Recorder the annual salary allowed his predecessor.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

Lord Charles Bentinck appeared on Tuesday upon a summons to answer the charge of Robert Manby, his footman, for assaulting and beating him.—The statement of the complainant, who was a mere lad, was this:—On Monday Lady Bentinck came home in her carriage, and when she had entered the house, he took her Ladyship's shawl, which she had left behind her, from the carriage into the drawing room. Lady Bentinck seeing this, desired to know what right he had to bring her shawl from the carriage, without being ordered to do so, and desired him to take it back. He said he was sorry he had acted wrong, and would take care to avoid doing so in future, but he begged to be excused from taking it back to the carriage. Her Ladyship desired him to quit the room, and having informed Lord Charles of the circumstance, his Lordship came down stairs, and desired him to leave the house instantly; he refused, demanding first to be paid a month's wages, as per agreement, but to this his Lordship would not listen, and seizing him by the collar, he thrust him with great violence out of the house.—His Lordship replied, that the servant had insolently disobeyed the commands of his lady, who having communicated that fact to him, he chose to order him to leave the house: he refused, and he certainly did push him out, but not with great violence.—Mr MINSHULL said an assault had certainly been proved, but of such a nature that he should only call upon the Noble Defendant to enter into his own recognizance to appear at the Sessions to answer any charge that the complainant might chuse to prefer. —Lord Bentinck did so, and the matter terminated for the present.

On Thursday, Messrs. *Barry* and *Jackson*, the proprietors of a gaming-house, and Messrs. *Silk*, *Felton*, *Maddox*, *Barber*, *Soyeux*, *Israel*, and 16 others, all fashionably dressed men, and some of them, we understand, connected with families of distinction, were arraigned on the charge, that "being idle and disorderly persons, they did haunt, resort to, and play at unlawful games," in the house No. 33, Pall-mall.—Smith the officer stated that he went, with about 15 other constables, on Wednesday evening, to Pall-mall, and having gained admittance they went up to the first floor, where they found 12 of the defendants sitting round a table, playing at a game the name of which witness did not know. There was a great deal of money, and a large number of silver counters on the table. The appearance of the officers in a moment threw all the party into confusion, and a general scramble took place, in which witness acted a part, and seized three 10*l.* and five 5*l.* notes, 30 sovereigns, and a quantity of silver and counters. Having secured the players and their apparatus, they went up to the second floor, where they found the remainder of the defendants playing at *Rouge et Noir*. There, also, a contest took place for the money.—After some conversation between the Counsel for the defendants and Sir R. Birnie, twenty-two of the defendants were then discharged, upon payment of the usual fees, and Barry and Jackson were held to bail, each himself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.*—The apparatus, money, &c. remain in the possession of the officers, who received the thanks of the defendants for the *kindness* and *delicacy* with which they performed their duty.

On Thursday, *Mrs. Eliz. Flight* applied for a warrant to apprehend her husband, who keeps the Bull Inn, Tottenham-court-road, whom she charged with cruelty, in turning her out of doors, &c. She was advised to go home, and see if her husband would receive her. She did so, but returned in the evening, stating that Mr. Flight's sister, Mrs. Etheridge, had put her out of the house forcibly. A warrant was then issued, and Mrs. Etheridge was brought before the Magistrate. She stated, that Mrs. Flight quitted her home in December last, under very disgraceful circumstances, and had never returned until Wednesday. She and Mr. Flight had been married many years; she was the mother of three beautiful children; and without any previous occurrence to excite the slighest suspicion of her fidelity, he saw her one evening, as he was passing accidentally through Carlisle-street, Soho, issue from a notorious brothel, leaning on the arm of a gentleman. In a moment of irritation, he seized them both, and charged the watch with them, and subsequently an action was commenced, which was still pending.—While this narration was going on, Mrs. Flight listened with the most perfect indifference. She made no reply. —Mr. Flight at this moment entered the office in a state of great agitation, and a long conversation ensued, in the course of which the parties indulged in a great deal of recrimination, Mrs. Flight accusing him of cruel treatment before the month of December.—Sir R. BIRNIE recommended a reference, that some provision might be made for Mrs. F.—This her husband rejected, saying he would do nothing but what the law compelled him to.—The Magistrate then observed, that Mrs. F. must apply to the parish officers, who would relieve her, and then summon the husband in the usual way to shew cause. With respect to the charge of assault against Mrs. Etheridge, he could not think, under the circumstances, of holding her to bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Drake*, about the 22nd ult. at St. Spotts, in Trepassey Bay, during a fog. She was bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, from Halifax, with two mails from England on board, which were lost; and we regret to add that the captain, a lieutenant, a midshipman, and 22 seamen and marines were drowned. A letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated 27th of June, states, that the persons lost in the *Drake* were Capt. Baker, Lieut Stanley, the master, Mr. Wm. Moore, a midshipman, 16 of the crew, and two women. Midshipmen Lyell and Grote were saved.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Rostellan, the seat of the Marquis of Thomond, has been the scene of a very shocking occurrence. On Monday night, as the family were about to go to rest, a person of the name of *Henson*, a Russian by birth, and who was valet to the Marquis, rushed out of the housekeeper's room with a knife in his hand, and meeting Lady Sarah O'Brien, his Lordship's second daughter, at the foot of the staircase, made a stab at her bosom, but fortunately without doing her much injury, as she received the blow on her hand. Some of the other domestics who were attracted by the noise to the spot, were then attacked by the maniac, for such he appears to have been at the moment, but they avoided him; he then escaped from them, and plunged the knife in his own bowels, which immediately protruded, and he was then secured. Medical advice was provided as soon as possible, but it was unavailing. After the commission of the fatal deed, it would appear that he recovered his senses and conversed with the Marquis, to whom he declared that he had no cause whatever for the attempted murder of Lady Sarah, nor could he account for his conduct. He had always been treated with kindness, and was a favourite servant in the family. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of *Insanity* returned.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

Mr. Yates, of Covent-garden Theatre, sustained a serious accident on Tuesday night. Mr. Yates was rehearsing in the Rotunda at Vauxhall, some new entertainment, intended for the Gardens, when (his mind being totally absorbed by his duties) he walked into a chasm left for the convenience of changing one of his dresses, and falling, broke his leg. He is, however, doing well.

William Goodwin, a mechanic, and his family, consisting of a wife and four children, had been intrusted with the care of the house, late Sir Matthew Bloxam's, in the Walworth-road. About seven week ago, the eldest daughter, who is about 15 years of age, returned home ill of a brain fever, which speedily affected the whole family. The father applied to the officers of Newington workhouse to take his family under their care, but the malady was of too formidable a nature to justify the parish in permitting the unfortunate persons to come in contact with their poor. The wife and children began to recover, but Goodwin began to feel the disease in its most violent shape. When the fury of the fever had abated, a person unfortunately called upon him and spoke on some pecuniary subject, which so violently affected poor Goodwin, that he dashed his head against the wall, became outrageously mad, jumped out of the window upon the lawn, and threw himself into a pond. Some persons saw this dreadful occurrence from the road, and observed his wife struggling in her feeble state with him to prevent him from destroying himself, but overpowered in a short time by his great strength. A young man leaped into the water after Goodwin, who had sunk, and remained about four minutes under the water before he was reached. Life was for a short time preserved. Poor Goodwin was made to breathe again by the means suggested by the Humane Society, but his fever returned again with aggravated violence, and he died on Wednesday in a

state of delirium. The wife is wretchedly poor, but the respectable people in the neighbourhood have been kind to her and her children.

On Friday, an inquisition was held on the body of *Ann Cook*, a middle-aged woman, who died in St. George's Hospital, having been thrown down at Knightsbridge, by a gig driven by the Hon. Capt. A. Cochrane, brother to Lord Cochrane, on Saturday week.—Thos. Joy, a Chelsea pensioner, heard a female cry out, "If you will not stop, you will kill the woman." He looked round, and saw the deceased lying in the road with a crowd about her.—Mr. Wood, of Old Brompton, said, that Capt. Cochrane was going at a fast trot. The Captain called to the deceased, who was crossing the road about 30 yards off; but he did not stop till she was struck by the horse and fell. He could easily have stopped his horse; and witness thought he was driving carelessly.—The Surgeon proved that her skull was fractured, which caused her death.—The Jury would have returned a verdict of Manslaughter, but the Coroner thought the evidence was not strong enough.—A verdict of "Accidental Death" was then recorded, with a deodand of 30*l*.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, R. F. Beauchamp, Esq. of Tetton-house, Somersetshire, to Eliza, only daughter of I. Westbrook, Esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

On Tuesday, at St. John's Church, Hackney, Monsieur Jacques W. Marillier, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Miss Sarah Middleton Aspland, of Hackney.

On the 22d instant, at Isleworth, George Clark, Esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth, to Ellen Sarah, the youngest daughter of Alexander Spicer, Esq.

On the 20th instant, at Kensington, H. W. Burgess, Esq. to Sabrina Stirling, eldest daughter of P. Gilbert, Esq. of Earl's-court, Middlesex.

On Thursday, at the New Church, Marylebone, Henry Long, Esq. eldest son of Edward Long, of Hampton-lodge, Surrey, Esq. to Lady Catharine Walpole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Orford.

On Thursday, at Islington church, Mr. Charles Street, banker, of Arundel, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. J. Lear, of Holloway.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at Sceaux, near Paris, aged 24, Henry Blanch Rosser, A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Mr. Rosser, Skinner-street, London.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Brooshooft, Deputy-marshal of the King's Bench prison for the last 32 years, went home in good health to Lambeth-road. He had scarcely been in bed half an hour before he jumped up, and, putting his hand to his head, exclaimed, "Good God, what's that?" Mrs. Brooshooft flew to his assistance. Death appeared visible in his countenance. Professional gentlemen soon arrived, but their skill was unavailing; he breathed his last about half-past one on Wednesday morning. A vessel was ruptured, and a quantity of coagulated blood had effused on the brain, which produced apoplexy.

On the 13th inst. of a consumption, aged 20, in the Island of Guernsey, Miss Ann Jefferys, youngest daughter of W. Jefferys, Esq. of that place.

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THE LAST WEEK.

THE GALLERY of SPLENDID DRAWINGS, 9, Soho-square, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 3d.—It consists of a MOST SPLENDID COLLECTION by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, and the following Members, Turner, Jackson, Stothard, Flaxman, Cooper, Collins, Ward, Westall, Sandby, Hamilton, Gandy, Reinagle, Clint, and Constable; also, by Girtin, Cozens, Martin, Hewlet, Stephanoff, Havell, Prout, Mackenzie, Nash, Hearne, &c.; a select few by the Old Masters; some brilliant Enamels by Muss; and THE THREE MARIES, by J. Jackson, R.A., from the celebrated Picture by Annibal Caracci.—Open from 10 till 7. Admittance 1*s*.—The PRINT ROOMS, containing a variety of the finest Engravings, are open during the whole of the year to public inspection—FREE.

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TO-MORROW, July 29th, will be presented the DUENNA.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATRON, HIS MAJESTY.

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THE British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, established on the 4th of June, 1805, having been found eminently successful in the objects proposed to be attained by it, this Institution shall be considered as established upon similar principles, and shall follow its rules and regulations as far as practicable.

The object of the Institution, under his Majesty's patronage, is to promote the cultivation of the science of Music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting with general instruction the natives of this country, and thus enabling those who pursue this delightful branch of the Fine Arts, to enter into competition with, and rival the natives of other countries, and to provide for themselves the means of an honorable and comfortable livelihood. With this view it is proposed to found an Academy, to be called the "ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC," for the maintenance and general instruction in Music of a certain number of pupils, not exceeding at present forty males and forty females. No student shall be admitted at an earlier age than 10 years, nor later than 15 years old. They must have received such previous instruction, as to be able to read and write with tolerable proficiency; and shew some decided aptitude or disposition for Music, to be ascertained by the Professors and Masters in Council. Each student to pay Fifteen Guineas to the funds of the Establishment at his or her entry, and afterwards Ten Guineas per annum during the time they shall remain in the Academy. The pupil must always be properly attired. The children of Professors in Music, when properly certified to be so by the subscriber proposing them, shall be admitted at a subscription of Ten Guineas, and afterwards a yearly payment of Eight Guineas. The extra students, not regularly belonging to the establishment, to be recommended by subscribers of the three first classes, and to pay Twenty Guineas per annum to the funds of the Society, except where the students recommended shall be certified to be the children of Professors in Music, when their annual payments shall be Fifteen Guineas. No student shall remain in the Academy, and at the charge of the Institution, beyond the age of 18; but the Sub-committee may allow such students as they may think fit, to continue to receive instruction from the Masters of the establishment after that age, provided they continue the yearly payment they have made up to that period. To avoid expense and inconvenience to persons residing at a distance, exceeding 50 miles from London, such persons shall be allowed to be previously examined as to their fitness, by three competent Masters of the district in which they reside, who shall transmit a certificate of qualification, in writing, to the Sub-committee, for their decision, as to their being placed on the list of candidates.

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